

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
JULY 5, 1916.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. — PART 4

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



"TOMMY" AT THE FRONT.



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# The Illustrated London News

of JULY 1 contains illustrations of—

A PORTRAIT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR UNDER A SPECIAL GUARD DURING AN ADVANCE.  
THE VICTORIOUS ITALIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.  
WAR-WORKING "BROWNIES."  
A RUSSIAN RAILWAY WAR EXPLOIT.  
MARKING TIME IN MESOPOTAMIA.  
RUSSIA'S PIETY IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY.  
RUSSIA'S SWEEP ACROSS THE BUKOVINA.  
FROM A GREAT AFRICAN RULER TO THE KING.  
VAUX FORT.

A FRENCH AMBULANCE POST.  
NAVAL AIR FORCES ON LAND.  
"STRAFING" A GERMAN KITE-BALLOON.  
THE CONQUEST OF THE KILIMANJARO COUNTRY.  
THE BRITISH INVASION OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA FROM RHODESIA.  
OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.  
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ITALIAN TRENCH-CONSTRUCTION IN THE ALPS.

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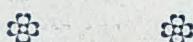
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# The Illustrated War News



LEADER OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT: GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.  
*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*

## THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THERE has come a quickening on practically the whole of the great girdle of war that encircles the strength of the German Powers. It is a sense of movement which we of the Allies have not experienced before, though it was expected in the spring of last year. Not merely its novelty and its obvious strength, but even more its indication of sure unanimity among the Allied forces, carries to us a hope of great significance. The Allied Powers have given us optimism by the strength of this co-operative initiative, but as much as anything we have gained that good feeling by the knowledge, now made obvious, of the greater strength that made the co-operative reticence that went before. During the past few months the patience of the different army groups has been undergoing a great strain. It is clear that the German movement upon Verdun must have been watched with anxiety, for the most natural mode of relieving the pressure there would be to set up a counter-irritant by large attacks on the German fronts elsewhere. It is not easy for powerful forces to stand idle while the enemy is winning ground elsewhere, and undoubtedly part of the German intention was to force that imperative desire "to do something" into activity, and so upset our plans by causing our premature action. It says much for the strength of the Allies that their Commanders were determined enough to take the risks, and abide by a plan of their own making. The results

have so far justified the plan. Germany has involved herself in a huge local encounter, in which her interest has been prolonged considerably beyond her schedule, and in which her losses have been at least equal, and probably greater, than the French. She has concentrated her

effort against France, and in so doing has left two of her chief enemies almost intact. Having allowed Germany to concentrate on France, Russia and England (and in a measure Italy), following the set plan, are now going to war with Germany, when, obviously, she must be suffering in some degree from exhaustion. Russia is making big movements; the British front has broken into a state of activity that is full of real menace to the Central Powers, and may develop to calamity; Italy, after allowing the Austrian to expend his vigour against an equable retreat, is countering with a vehemence which is telling on the tired opponent; and France, calling together again her splendid reserves of power after her

truly wonderful defence, is thrusting at the enemy line. The whole of the fronts are quickening; the enemy, after months of heavy fighting, is being called upon, not to rest, but to fight with greater heaviness. This may not be the end, or even the beginning of the end yet, but the patience, the strength, and the freshness of the Allied movement

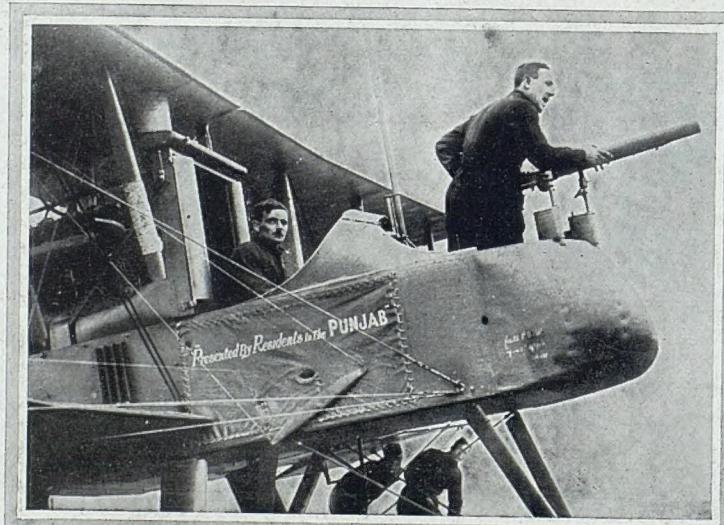
place all the

advantages with us. The auspicious note of Allied co-ordination is that, side by side with the Russians and the Italians, the Western forces have



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND A CHILD COLLECTOR OF £1100: HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE "YOUNG KITCHENER'S" MOTOR AMBULANCE.

Little Miss Jeannie Jackson, the daughter of a Burnley miner, has collected £1100 in coppers in the streets of Burnley during the past twelve months. With £450 of the money the "Young Kitchener's" Motor Ambulance was provided.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A WAR-GIFT FROM INDIA: A BATTLEPLANE PRESENTED BY RESIDENTS IN THE PUNJAB ABOUT TO LEAVE ENGLAND FOR FRANCE.  
Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau; supplied by Topical.

entered upon an offensive of power. This big movement was begun on the morning of July 1, and the zone of pressure embraced a front of some twenty-five miles. About sixteen miles of this front lies within the British sphere between Gommecourt and the Somme; the remainder is on the French line running down from the Somme, probably to somewhere in the Chaulnes area. The line of attack seems to be an admirable one. The face of this great curve that turns over the Oise to the Aisne line, and stretches upward from the Somme in the long curtain of Arras, Ypres, and the Yser, protects the most delicate of strategic communications. A deep penetration would not merely mean the retirement of the German front—it would uncover great flanks and rears to the right and left, and would demand

working magnificently in conjunction along this line. The first German trenches were swiftly carried, the British reaching Contalmaison, two miles in front of our line; Mametz, and Montauban, and practically isolating the Germans at Fricourt. The French, pushing up on our right, took Hardcourt, the outskirts of Cury, and, further to the south, the villages of Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussu, and Fay. North of Albert we have broken into the Gommecourt salient, and are making fighting advance north of the Ancre Valley. Here the Germans resisted strenuously, and we were not able to hold all the ground we captured at first. Still, the trend of the fighting is carrying us forward, and we are penetrating on the whole of our sixteen miles of front. It is useless yet to note down specific gains of ground, because each



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE GIFT OF THE BRITISH SPORTSMEN'S AMBULANCE FUND: HER MAJESTY INSPECTING MOTOR-AMBULANCES, WITH LORD LONSDALE.

Queen Alexandra inspected at Marlborough House the other day 16 motor-ambulances provided by the British Sportsmen's Ambulance Fund, of which Lord Lonsdale is President. Her Majesty presented the vehicles, on their behalf, to the Wounded Allies Relief Committee and the Sir Arthur Du Cros Ambulance Convoy. Lord Lonsdale said the Fund hoped to raise £50,000 and provide 100 cars.

Photograph by Central Press.

that violent readjustment of enemy fronts for which the Germans seem to be aiming at Verdun.

The attack, which was not unexpected by those who had followed the communiqués closely, began in spirited fashion. A great deal of trench-raiding and reconnaissance work and heavy bombarding had filled the seven days preceding July 1. The Germans spoke of our excessive zeal in artillery in the Somme area, especially before Albert. The attack itself was heralded by a particularly heavy bombardment, and the movement of the infantry, which followed at 7.30, was thus able to attain some of its initial gains with few casualties. The main line of the assault appears to be in the direction of Bapaume, and perhaps Peronne, the French and the British

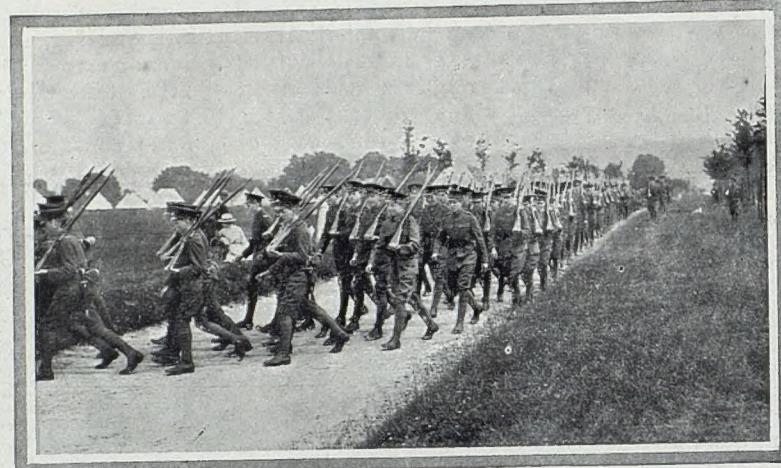
fresh day may bring some change. All that need be said is that the Allies in the West appear to have entered upon an undertaking that will not be lightly relinquished.

At Verdun the French have changed their mode of defence from the resolutely passive to the resolutely aggressive. They have been countering heavily and have won back ground, including the Thiaumont works. A swaying battle is taking place, the Germans alternately capturing and being evicted from Thiaumont.

Not the least august of the movements to record this week are those of the Russians and the Italians. Of the former, it may be said that, after a short and anticipated pause, the advance has again broken forward. This advance has been

on the Russian left wing, where General Lechitsky, after over-running Bukovina between the Roumanian border and the Carpathians, is pressing forward along the Pruth beyond Kolomea. Here, between the Pruth and the Dniester, and in country that is conspicuously more easy for defence than attack, our Ally struck his blow on a line running from the Dniester to Kuty, gained three sets of trenches, and added another 10,000 men captured to his spoils. Kolomea fell quickly, and its capture took one of the primary converging points out of enemy hands; its fall weakens the whole of the defensive system — even, perhaps, to Kovel. On the right of the offensive — that is, on the Lutsk front — the Germans are still fighting strenuously to save Kovel. Here the Russians appear to be waiting calmly for the exhaustion of the German counter-efforts, breaking every attack as it is sent out against them. The Germans claim to have made certain gains, but these appear to have been so small as not to have made a very tangible impression on the battle. On the Riga and Dvinsk fronts there are signs that the Germans are feeling for an opportunity to attack heavily. Heavy bombardments and gas discharges have been brought into play, but the Russians have been able to hold the enemy at most points.

Arsiero and Asiago, and their invasion appeared well on towards the subjection of the Venetian plain and the damage of the Isonzo communications. General Cadorna was, however, able to master the enemy in brilliant fashion, to hold him, and then to drive him back in a manner entirely unequivocal. The fighting in Galicia and Poland must have had effect on the Austrian



A SCHOOL O.T.C. BATTALION WITH A FAMOUS NAME: THE "MARLBOROUGH" MARCHING TO THE REVIEW GROUND.

strength, if it only starved the movement of reserves; but the new victory owes quite as much to the skill and the dash of the Italian soldiers.

The front of invasion has been rolled back along its entire line, and in a couple of days our Ally has been able to regain quite half of what the Austrians had taken in their whole campaign. Such strong positions as the Asiago and Arsiero defences, and the works on Mounts Priafora, Cengio, Trappola, and on Monte Maggio were carried with extraordinary swiftness, until the line in the centre has advanced well up the Astico towards Tonezza. The right is making good and steady progress in the Val Sugana, but the left is facing heavy counter-attacks, though pressing upward in the Monte Zugna and Pasubio areas. The Austrians have the strength of the ground in their favour, and the Italians have a hard task; they are attacking it with great spirit and with exceedingly well-equipped armies. Some excellent work is being accomplished on the



A SCHOOL O.T.C. BATTALION WITH A FAMOUS NAME: LIEUT.-COL. STEWART INSPECTING MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE O.T.C.

Marlborough College, as becomes the great public school at the town whence the great captain in the first great war on the Continent in which the British Army took part received his title, has been one of the strongest supporters of the O.T.C. At the outset of the war, in August 1914, it possessed an O.T.C. battalion of six companies; and the corps is stronger still, with its *esprit de corps* raised to the highest pitch by what former members serving with the Armies in the Field have done and the distinctions that they have won. — [Photo. by S. and G.]

The Italian counter in the Tyrol has been only less startling than the Russian offensive. The Austrian attack had carried them to a line beyond

road to Tarvis and in the Isonzo area generally, where an Italian offensive is meeting with success.

LONDON: JULY 3, 1916.



WITH A HEN-COOP ON THE ROOF! A TRANSPORT OFFICER'S MESOPOTAMIA HEADQUARTERS.

One of the native river-craft of the Tigris, turned to war service in the capacity of a house-boat, as the floating headquarters of the officer in charge of the local transport arrangements at a British riverside camp, is seen in the above illustration. The open-boat hull of the vessel has been housed over by means of a timber framework structure, covered on the roof and at the sides with

rush, or cocoanut, matting, over which is drawn, as a protective awning against the fierce heat of the sun, a canvas-screen covering, the outer fly of a tent. There are on earth few hotter places—if any—than Lower Mesopotamia between May and August. The crate on the roof is a hen-coop, to provide the “Murghi-roast” (roast fowl), the Indian mess khansamah’s staple dish.—[Photo, C.N.]

## A fancy fair for War funds in Tokyo.



## JAPANESE AND EUROPEANS IN TOKYO WORK FOR SERBIAN, FRENCH, AND BELGIAN SUFFERERS.

Our first photograph shows the Belgian booth at the very attractive and admirably managed bazaar, held in Tokyo on May 18, 19, and 20, which was promoted by foreign residents and realised a very substantial and welcome addition to the much-needed war funds on behalf of which it was got up. It was held at Mitsukoshi Store, Niponbashi, Tokyo; and a large number of sympathetic and

open-handed purchasers came from Yokohama. Our second picture shows some pretty, white-clad girls selling flowers; and in our third is seen Count Okuma talking to a lady at a stall. Many other notabilities were present, among them being Princess Mori, Princess Nabeshima, Baron and Baroness Mitsui, Baron Iwasaki, and other distinguished personages.—[Photos. by C.N.]



## Queen Mary Visits the National Economy Exhibition.



### ROYAL AND CIVIC INTEREST IN THE HOME : THE QUEEN AND LORD MAYOR STUDY ECONOMY.

The practical value of the National Economy Exhibition at Prince's Skating Club, Knightsbridge, appeals to all ; the interest shown in it by high and low has been most marked, and it has conclusively proved that economy does not necessarily imply discomfort. Queen Mary, an expert in everything connected with home life, has taken much interest in the Exhibition. Our first photograph shows her

Majesty leaving Prince's after paying a visit to the Exhibition on Tuesday, June 27, prior to the official opening by the Lord Mayor. Our second photograph shows the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield, arriving to open the Exhibition. Our third picture shows Sir Charles purchasing a War Loan certificate.—[Photos. Nos. 1 and 2, by Photopress ; No. 3, by Illustrations Bureau.]

## With the British Gunners on the Western front.



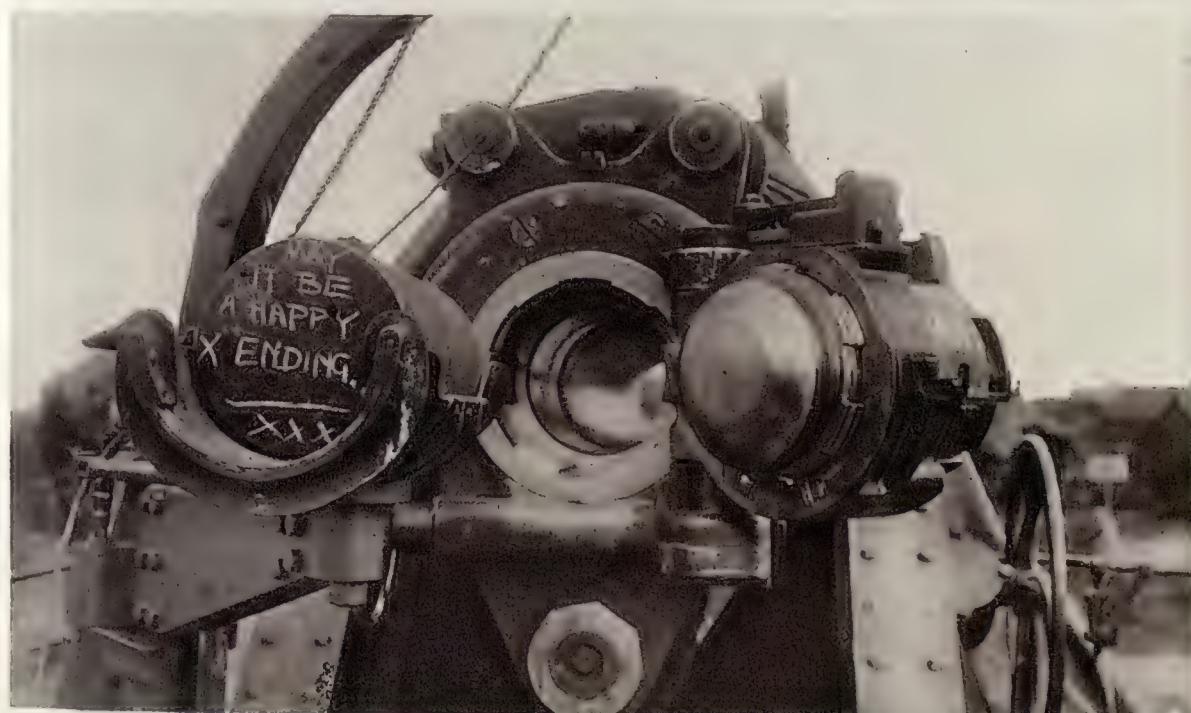
## A HEAVY GUN ON A RAILWAY MOUNTING: RAMMING THE SHELL HOME; A GUN FIRING.

In the upper illustration, a heavy gun team is seen loading a big gun on a railway mounting. The gunners are shown in the act of ramming home into the breech of the gun one of the heavy projectiles fired by ordnance of the class. The shell is, of course, inserted first into the rear end of the gun-barrel immediately forward of the chamber in which the cartridge with the charge

of propellant is placed. The charge lodged, the breech is closed, and the gun is ready for firing. In the lower illustration a howitzer on a railway mounting is seen at the moment of firing—with the fumes of the smokeless powder from the discharge still hanging round in the air, and the gunners getting ready for the next round.—[Official Photograph; supplied by C.N.]



## With the British Gunners on the Western front.



IN ONE OF THE "STRAFING" BATTERIES: A HEAVY GUN IN ACTION; A MESSAGE TO "FRITZ."

A British heavy gun in time of action is seen in the upper illustration. Its "long, lean barrel," as Mr. Kipling somewhere says when speaking of the appearance of a long-range piece of heavy ordnance, differentiates it at a glance, at first sight, from a howitzer, the barrel of which weapon is short, stumpy, and squat-looking, whatever the calibre. To the left are seen ammu-

tion-cases in which the charges are conveyed, also some projectiles of different classes, each of which is known by the marking on the tip of the shell. In the lower illustration a shell labelled for the enemy with words of a sort that gunners in all armies rather like writing, is seen ready for insertion in the breech.—[Official Photographs; supplied by C.N.]

## THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR-MACHINES: ARTILLERY.

THE beginnings of artillery, in the modern acceptation, may be said to date from the early part of the fourteenth century. Gunpowder, as it is known to-day, then began to be used as the propelling charge, and by the middle of the century the employment of firearms in Central and Western Europe was considerable.

"Crakys of War" were employed by Edward III. against the Scots in 1327, but no authentic description of the pieces exists. Cannon were used by the French, in 1338, at the Siege of Puy Guillaume, and two years later by the English at the Siege of Quesnoy. "Bombards," as they were called, were used at Crecy in 1346, the first occasion on which the English used such weapons in the field. A contemporary historian (Villani) says that the English king had, intermixed with his archers, "bombs which by means of fire darted small iron balls, for the purpose of affrighting and destroying the horses; and this kind of missile caused so much noise and tremour that it seemed like thunder from heaven, whilst it produced great slaughter amongst the soldiery and the overthrow of their horses." In 1347, cannon were used by Edward III. at the Siege of Calais, "arrows bound with leather," in addition to round metal shot, being fired from these weapons.

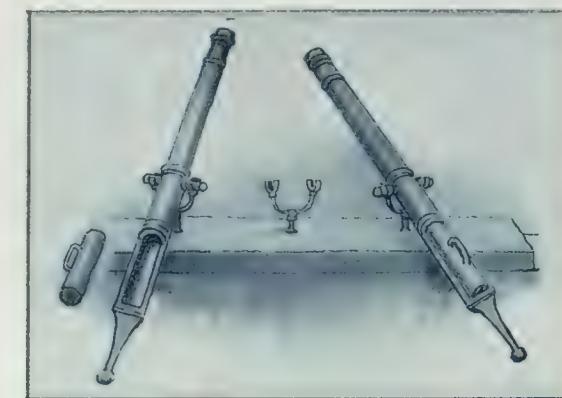
The early cannon, or bombard, was built up by means of wrought-iron bars bound together with iron hoops, and was larger in diameter at the muzzle than at the breech. An example is shown in Fig.

4 amongst the fifteenth-century weapons illustrated. In the chamber at the breech a charge of powder was exploded behind a missile placed in the barrel. The tapered bore of the latter accommodated a variety of sizes of shot, which at first took the form of stone balls, but these were afterwards superseded by iron balls. Fig. 5 shows a number of small bombards mounted

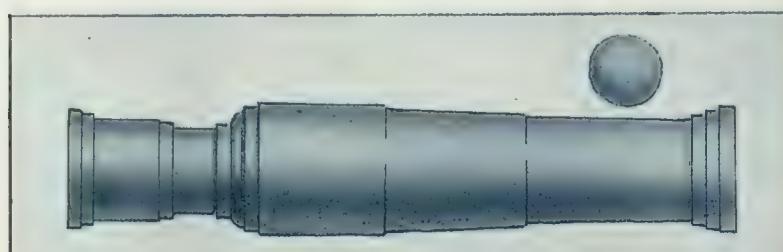
on the same carriage. This device appears to have been an attempt to produce a "quick-firing" weapon. Fig. 2 shows a bombard much resembling a mortar, mounted on a primitive carriage and fitted with an elevating device in its trail. An early breech-loader is illustrated in Fig. 3, the barrel being fixed in a wooden cradle whose rear end was turned up at right angles to the bed to form a breech-block holding in position the powder-chamber whilst the gun was fired. This powder-chamber was contained in a detachable section of the barrel, which, after receiving the powder charge, was wedged in between the breech end of the barrel proper and the breech-block abutment on the cradle. Fig. 1 shows a pair of fourteenth-century bombards, one of which is being fired by the artilleryman with a red-hot iron applied to its touch-hole, the iron having been heated in the brazier or fire-bucket kept burning alongside the weapon for this purpose. Bombards were replaced by guns of cast-iron and brass at the end of the fifteenth century.

In the sixteenth century the question of mobility seems to have received consideration, and we find cannon of that period in some cases mounted on serviceable travelling wheels and moved by horse-traction. Fig. 6 shows a French culverin of about 1550 so fitted. An ammunition-wagon of ten years later is seen in Fig. 7.

A sixteenth-century breech-loader (Fig. 8) has a detachable breech-block which is kept in position by a primitive form of wedge action. The same principle is used for that purpose in the German q.f. field-gun of to-day. A vehicle for carrying two light guns called "Petrieroes" is shown in Fig. 9. This



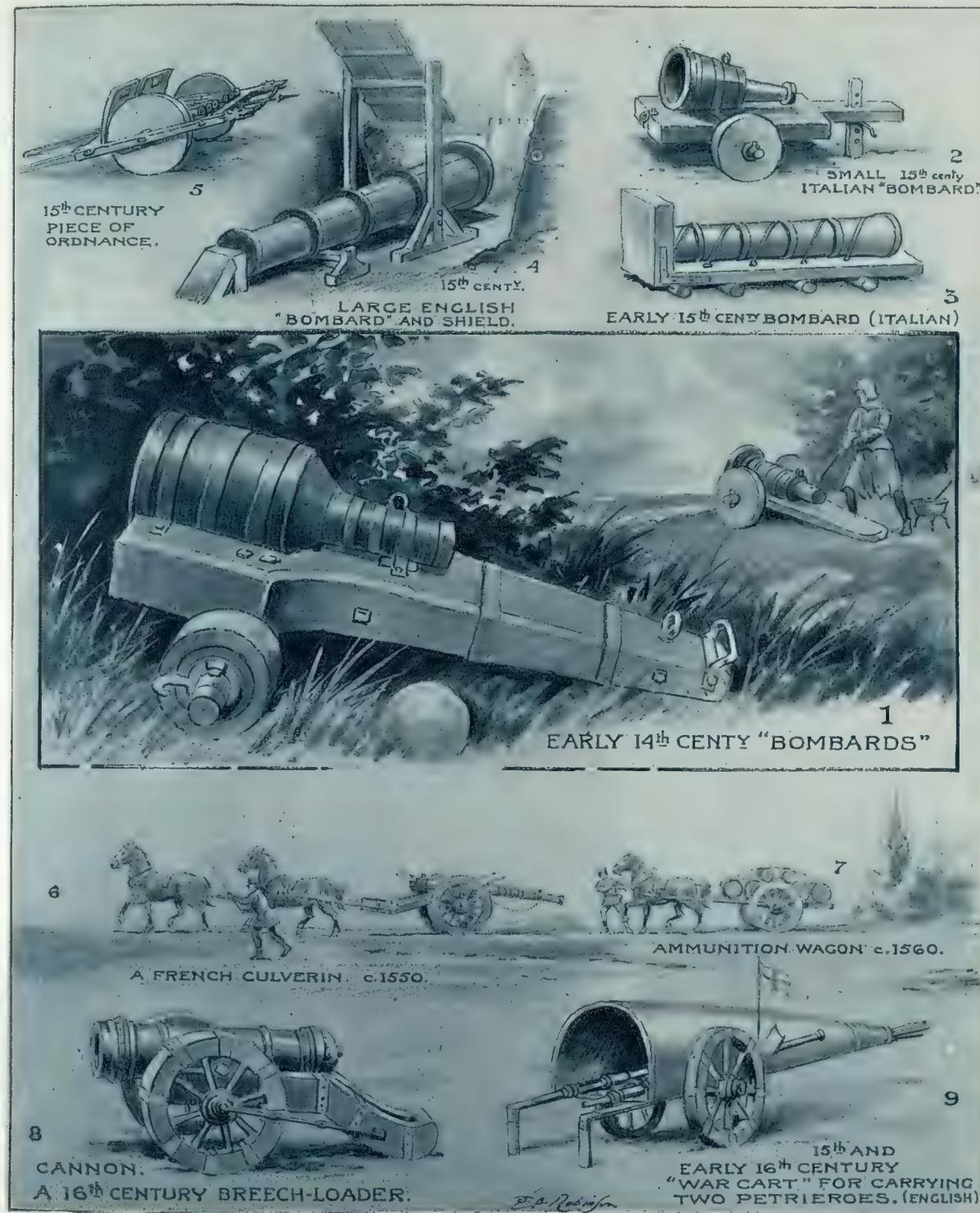
SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BREECH-LOADERS: ENGLISH NAVAL SWIVEL GUNS.



A "BOMBARD" OF HISTORY: MONS MEG OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.  
"Meg" as the gun was familiarly called, was made in the fifteenth century, at Mons, whence the name. It is said to have been used at the siege of Dumbarton in 1489, and fired granite shot of about 325 lb. weight.

machine was in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and appears to have been designed to act in addition as a gun-shield for the protection of the artillerymen.

## The Beginnings of War-Machines: Artillery.



## PROTOTYPES OF WEAPONS IN THE GREAT WAR: BOMBARDS; CULVERINS; PETRIEROES.

The bombard in its giant calibre and heavy projectiles may, in a sense, be spoken of as the lineal ancestor of the type of ordnance the employment of which has specially been the epoch-making event of the present Great War. The idea of its first makers in producing such a monster piece was the same as that in the minds of Herr Krupp and the Directors of the Austrian Skoda Factory—

to bring into existence a weapon absolutely to be relied upon for battering down the most formidable fortifications of the age by means of the huge and tremendously powerful projectile that it threw. A typical "roaring culverin" of Macaulay's "Ivry" is shown in Fig. 6 above—exactly, also, of the same period—just such a gun, indeed, as was used at the date and in the battle.



## The Duchess of Connaught's Successor in Canada.



## THE NEW "VICEREINE" OF THE DOMINION: THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duchess of Devonshire is the eldest daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and before her marriage, in 1892, to Mr. Victor Cavendish (as the Duke of Devonshire then was), was Lady Evelyn Emily Mary Fitzmaurice. The Duchess of Devonshire has been Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary since 1910. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have two sons and five daughters. The

eldest son, and heir to the Dukedom, the Marquess of Hartington, is in the Army and serving at the Front. He joined as an officer of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, and has been an A.D.C. to the Brigadier-General Commanding the South Midland Mounted Brigade. The Duchess of Devonshire has interested herself greatly in war-work for the wounded soldiers.—[Photo, by Whittle.]



## The Duke of Connaught's Successor in Canada.



## THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., K.C.V.O.

The Duke of Devonshire, whose appointment to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Canada was officially announced on June 28, has been a Civil Lord of the Admiralty since the formation of the Coalition Ministry. He held office under the Administrations of the late Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, as Treasurer of the Household

and as Financial Secretary of the Treasury. He is a grandson of the seventh Duke, and a nephew of the late Duke, who was for so many years one of our leading statesmen, while Marquess of Hartington. The Duke of Devonshire is forty-eight years of age. As Mr. Victor Cavendish he sat in the House of Commons for upwards of seventeen years. [Photo, by Downey.]

## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: No. IV.—THE 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

## GURWOOD AND THE GOVERNOR.

AT the period of the following story, the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry was known as the 52nd Regiment of Foot, and during the Peninsular War one of its young Lieutenants, Gurwood, afterwards that Colonel Gurwood who edited the Duke of Wellington's despatches, made his reputation and his fortune by his gallant conduct at Ciudad Rodrigo. With a touch almost of superstition, he attributed his success in life to a mascot, which came into his possession at the storming of that stronghold, and his own account of his exploit is coloured by a curious vein of fatalism. His credit in the adventure was, it is true, challenged by another officer, and in the

to his battalion and asked leave of the Battalion Commandant to go alone to El Bodon, the cantonment of the 52nd. During a long and toilsome walk he still pondered the chances of death or distinction, in the event of an assault on Ciudad Rodrigo, and the probability of the Light Division being ordered for such service, and decided to volunteer for the forlorn hope.

At headquarters he spoke to Major Napier, brother of the historian, who said he too would volunteer; and together they went to Colonel Colborne, their chief, who approved of the plan, but bade them keep it secret. He forwarded the proposal in writing to General Crauford, and either



ONE OF THE FORCE THAT HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN RECENT TRENCH-RAIDS AT THE BRITISH FRONT:  
AN "ANZAC" ON SENTRY DUTY.

Official Photograph; supplied by Alfieri.

'forties a belated controversy raged in the Press and in certain memoirs over the affair, without a satisfactory conclusion. But Gurwood's rival spoke too late, and the first claimant's name bears the honours of a remarkable adventure.

On the night of Jan. 17, 1812, Lieutenant Gurwood was on duty on the midnight relief, advancing a sap. Towards the end of his four hours' spell, while he was anxiously awaiting the stroke of four o'clock from the tower of the cathedral not two hundred yards distant from the works, the thought of the probable assault of the town flashed across his mind. This still occupied him when the relief came on, and after snatching a few hours' sleep on an epaulette—for he was too much fatigued to quit the trenches—he returned

he or Wellington himself—Gurwood never heard which—consented. Early on the morning of the 19th, orders for the attack and a call for 300 volunteers arrived by the hands of Lord March, and it was made known that Major Napier and Lieutenant Gurwood "had their positions already allotted."

Lord March, knowing the full meaning of the cryptic phrase, came to Gurwood and shook hands with him. There followed a little wrangle about precedence, another Lieutenant, Mackie of the 43rd (the subsequent claimant), having also volunteered; but reference to the Army List settled Gurwood's seniority, and his post was confirmed. Gurwood now began to live at high tension; he kept on eating, principally bread, and carefully controlled his thirst, knowing how

[Continued overleaf.]



## far Eastern "Bantams" fighting for France.



MEN OF THE ANNAMITE CONTINGENT: HOME SERVICE KIT (LEFT); WAR FRONT KIT (RIGHT).

Two Annamite soldiers of the French Colonial contingent from the Far East now serving in Europe are shown here. On the left is a private in the uniform worn in Indo-China, where the corps is recruited. He is wearing the conical, lamp-shade shaped hat worn by natives in the Far East. It is of straw or bamboo-fibre, and with the troops is covered with grey cloth. The fan carried

is an indispensable adjunct of life among Far-Eastern peoples. The Annamites arrived wearing these hats, and with fans, but both have been discarded, the fans entirely. Neither will be resumed until the Annamites embark for home again at the conclusion of the war. A soldier in the new hat, a beret of the Alpine Chasseurs pattern, is on the right.—[Official French Photographs; supplied by C.N.]

insatiable that becomes under nervous excitement. Meanwhile, Wellington, Crauford, Napier, and Gurwood climbed the tower of a neighbouring convent and carefully examined the point of attack, Gurwood being told to make very sure of his ground and direction. The storming party, drawn from the 43rd, the 52nd, and the 95th, was



A SERBIAN REGIMENTAL CELEBRATION AT SALONIKA : THE RELIGIOUS PART OF THE CEREMONY.

The Serbian 15th Regiment of Infantry at Salonika celebrated its regimental name-day recently. After a religious ceremony in memory of 37 officers and 1065 men of the regiment killed in action, there were songs, dances, and gymnastic displays. The Allied commanders and their staffs attended.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

now assembling, and March carried Gurwood, Napier, and others off to discuss a turkey-pie. Some spoke of horses, others of other things; but, in joke, Gurwood said to Lord March, "I will bring you the Governor."

He little dreamed how his jest would be turned to earnest. As soon as darkness had fallen, the Light Division moved off, headed by the 300 volunteers. Of these, the forlorn hope was to number not more than thirty. Gurwood detached thirteen file and told them simply to follow him.

Three guns from the batteries gave the signal for the attack.

He missed the main breach, which was his objective, but by a neat piece of scaling mounted and turned a smaller breach in the fausse-braie, which was at once abandoned by the defenders. The forlorn hope then made for the main breach, which the rest of the 300 carried after a terrific struggle. Gurwood was knocked over by a stone shot, and for a while lay stunned, but picked himself up, and was then wounded in the back of the head.

He pushed on, however, and dropped down into the town, which he knew well. There was now a lull in the firing, and Gurwood, with Sergeant MacIntyre and Corporal Lowe, made for La Tour Carrée, about which, by strange luck, a French officer whom they had captured told them something particularly interesting. Gurwood summoned

the place to surrender, on pain of instant death to all the garrison, and a voice cried from within, "Je ne me rendrai qu' au Général-en-chef." Gurwood answered that the Général-en-chef would not trouble to come there, but if the door was not opened he would blow the tower up.

After a time they were admitted, and in the darkness someone fell on the Lieutenant's neck, and, kissing him, cried, "Je suis le Gouverneur de la place, le Général Barrié. Je suis votre prisonnier."

The fortunate captor received the prisoner's sword and led him to the Governor's house. The victorious troops were now pouring into Ciudad Rodrigo, and as he went along Gurwood kept shouting "Lord Wellington, Lord Wellington." Picton heard him, and gruffly bade him rejoin at once; but Gurwood risked disobedience and went on, still shouting for the Commander-in-Chief. At last a well-known voice answered out of the confusion, "Who wants me?"

On the rampart Gurwood presented the Governor to his Commander. "Did you take him?" Wellington asked.

"Yes, Sir; I took him in the Citadel above the Almeida Gate."

Whereupon Wellington handed Gurwood the Governor's sword, saying, "Take it; you are the



A MEMORIAL FORMED OF MACHINE-GUNS AND RIFLES : A SERBIAN REGIMENT AT SALONIKA COMMEMORATING ITS DEAD.

Photograph by L.N.A.

proper person to wear it." Gurwood wore it ever after, and considered it his luck-bringer.

And so the Lieutenant kept his word and brought back the Governor.

## Woman for the Watering-Cart: New War-Work.



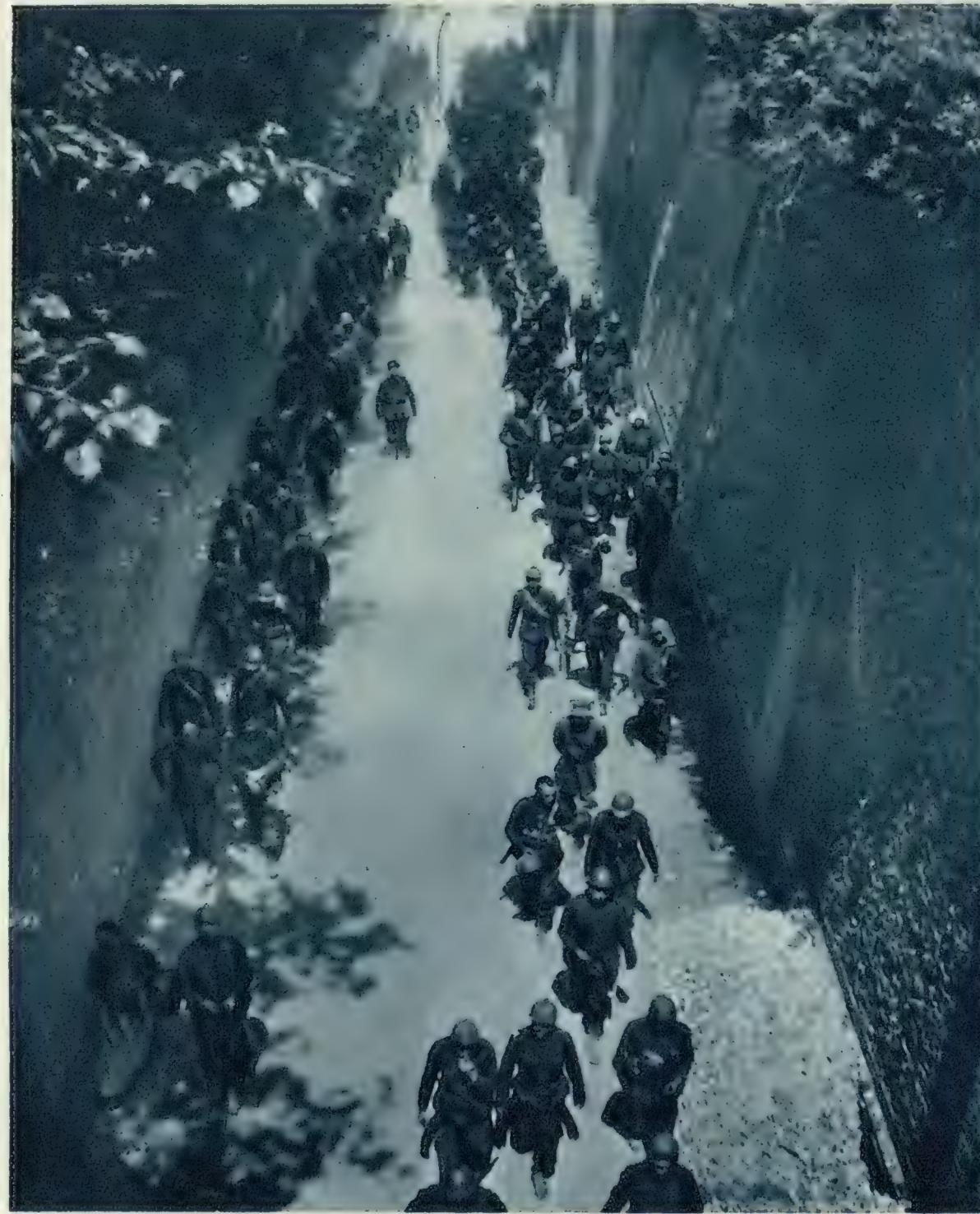
AN IRISH SPORTSMAN WORKING A WATERING-CART: MISS M. K. McVEAGH, AT FINCHLEY.

War-work for women is branching out in new directions every day, and our photograph shows what is perhaps the latest innovation. Two young ladies well known in Irish sporting circles, Miss M. K. McVeagh and Miss N. M. Loughrey, are employed by the Finchley Urban Council in watering the roads. Miss McVeagh is here seen preparing to load up the cart with water. The term war-work

includes, of course, not only work done directly for the Services, but every form of industry by which women are able to release men for combatant duties. Thus hundreds of women are now engaged in agriculture and in factories, also as clerks, van-drivers, bus-conductors, milk-carriers, postal messengers, window-cleaners—to mention but a few of their activities.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



## Ready for the Hour of "La Revanche!"



## BELGIUM'S REORGANISED AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT ARMY: A BATTALION WITH MACHINE-GUNS.

In the illustration, a battalion of Belgian infantry is seen on the march in hilly country "somewhere" near the front, with its equipment of machine-guns. The Belgian Army, it has been stated in the papers, is now numerically stronger than the entire force that King Albert could put into the field in 1914. It is immeasurably more powerful in every other respect, in moral and in

*materiel.* The men are all in khaki and have been furnished with steel helmets (as seen above). They had no field uniform in 1914, and had to fight in their conspicuous dark-coloured peace-time uniforms. Their artillery has been reorganised and is provided with powerful pieces, both field guns and heavy ordnance. Their cavalry is in fine form.—[Photo, by C.N.]



## Wounded British Soldiers Taking a "Busman's Holiday."



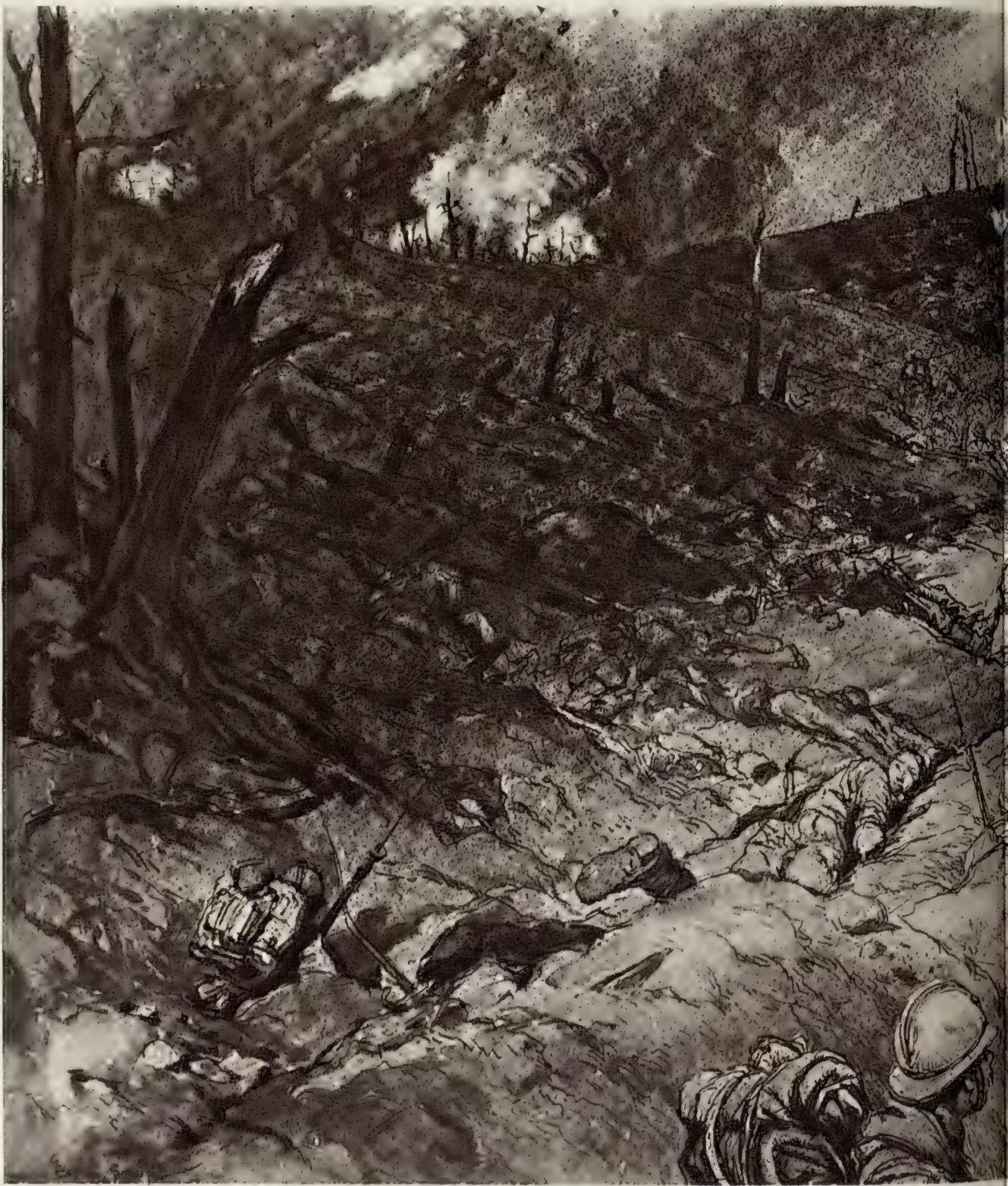
### RISKS OF THE AIR AS A DIVERSION AFTER THE TRENCHES! WOUNDED SOLDIERS TAKING AIR-TRIPS.

Some of the wounded British soldiers who were recently exchanged from prison-camps in Germany, and returned to this country, have been enjoying their freedom in a manner suggestive of the proverbial "busman's holiday." Having survived the perils of the trenches, they tempted the risks of the air the other day when they were taken for an outing to a British aerodrome. A

"joy-ride" in an aeroplane was evidently very much to their taste, judging by our photograph, which shows one of them seated behind the pilot and talking to his comrades just before the ascent. The experience would no doubt be very interesting to men who must have watched many a thrilling aeroplane flight at the front, under less tranquil conditions.—[Photo, by Central Press.]



## The Stricken Field of Verdun: A Scene



### HEROIC DEFENDERS OF FRANCE FIGHTING AMID A SCENE OF DEATH AND DEVASTATION:

The long-drawn-out struggle for Verdun has now lasted more than four months. It began with the first German onslaught on February 21, and, up to the time of writing, although they have here and there had to yield ground, as at Douaumont, Vaux, and Thiaumont, they are still heroically holding the main defences and dealing effective counter-blows. A semi-official French statement



## Scene of Superb fighting by the french.



SECTION: FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCING ALONG A TRENCH TO ATTACK BEFORE FORT DOUAUMONT.

of June 26 said: "During the night a German attack against our positions west of the Thiaumont works . . . was absolutely checked. . . . A coup-de-main between the Fumin and the Chenois Woods gave us back some ground. . . . The Germans may be momentarily exhausted by the violent effort . . . which has cost them sanguinary losses."—[From the Drawing by Georges Scott.]



## Nurses Decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace.



### NOW ELIGIBLE ALSO FOR THE MILITARY MEDAL: NURSES WHO RECEIVED THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

The first of these photographs, taken outside Buckingham Palace at the Investiture held by his Majesty on June 27, shows some of the nurses decorated leaving the Palace. In the second, two Canadian sisters, Miss Dorothy Winter and Miss Kathleen Lambkin, are seen showing their decorations to an officer. In the centre of the third photograph is Miss Annie Farrington, a staff nurse of

one of the Civil Hospitals, among a group of wounded soldiers from the hospital where she is serving. All the ladies mentioned received the Royal Red Cross of the Second Class. It is announced, by Royal Warrant, that the Military Medal may now be awarded to women who have shown devotion under fire, on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the Field.—[Photos. by C.N.]



## The Trench Warfare in Mesopotamia.



## ON THE TIGRIS: FILING ALONG A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH BETWEEN FIRE AND SUPPORT TRENCHES.

Some of our men on the Mesopotamia front, wearing their sun-helmets and neck-coverings, are seen passing between the fire-trenches and the support-trenches by way of one of the zig-zagged communication-trenches. In its essential features, modern warfare has to be conducted on the same general lines everywhere. The trench system is the same in Mesopotamia as in Flanders. As in

Flanders, the *terrain* along the Tigris is flat and open. Hardly an elevation shows above the wide-stretching level of the plain higher than a sand hillock, and these only here and there. Thus digging-in or trench tactics are imposed on both sides. Exposure in the open to machine-gun and magazine-rifle fire means annihilation to the combatants.—[Photo. by C.N.]

## Bees Provide an Industry for Maimed Soldiers.



## BEE-KEEPING INSTRUCTION UNDER LORD EGLINTON'S SCHEME : FUMIGATION, AND COMB-EXAMINATION.

On this page, a number of wounded soldiers are shown being instructed in details connected with bee-keeping and the production of honey for market. That industry is one in which the Earl of Eglinton is specially interested, as offering a ready and profitable means of livelihood for disabled and maimed soldiers. Lord Eglinton has put his scheme into operation, and is having it

conducted on practical working lines at Borland House, Kilmarnock, where tuition in the methods of bee-keeping is being given to wounded men. In the upper illustration a group of soldiers, some in civilian dress and others in uniform, are seen being taught the best method of fumigating bees. In the lower illustration men are being shown how best to examine the combs.—[Photos. by C.N.]



## Bees Provide an Industry for Maimed Soldiers.



## BEE-KEEPING INSTRUCTION UNDER LORD EGLINTON'S SCHEME: A MASKED CLASS AT THE HIVES.

On this page some of the wounded soldiers who are being taught bee-keeping and hive management as a future means of earning a living, at Borland House, Kilmarnock, under Lord Eglinton's scheme of training (illustrated also on the adjoining page), are seen engaged in undergoing instruction in another of the working details of the industry—adding a section to a hive. They are shown here

wearing hive-masks of gauze netting—which to some of them no doubt will recall the wearing of other masks against a more noxious foe than stinging bees during days at the Front. In regard to the originator of the scheme, Lord Eglinton was himself formerly in the Army, and is at the present time President of the Ayrshire Territorial Force Association.—[Photo, by C.N.]

## THINGS DONE : IV.—INFANTRY.

IN these days it would be an easier task to set down the things the Infantry does not do, but that is a cowardly way to evade a topic. In a general sense, the Infantry does everything in the military line you can think of, and, in these days, a few more on top of that. The Infantryman has increased his scope; he always does. Once upon a time he was a skirmisher and an outpost, the man who guarded convoys, the man who sat tight behind his rifle, and the man who went in and finished things with his bayonet. He was also the man who marched, who garrisoned communication lines, and the man who held towns and forts. In these days he is a general utility fellow, sometimes a prestidigitator with bombs, sometimes a troglodyte, sometimes a sort of nimble night-hawk with a club and a ready way of killing in a trench. At all times, before and now and after, he is the backbone and the bulk, the sinew and the substance, of the Army. The Cavalry and the Artillery can argue how they like, but as far as armies and war go the Infantryman is It.

Infantry forms the solid stuff of battles. All other arms minister and support it in the actual shock of war. The Cavalry seeks out the enemy so that the Infantry can fight him, or covers up

the retreat so that the Infantry can get away whole for another day. The Artillery mauls the enemy so that the Infantry can get in with a final and unequivocal blow, or holds the enemy in check so that the Infantry can preserve itself for a crucial effort. The Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Army Ordnance Corps, all serve and make smooth the way of the Infantry. The Infantry is the weapon that kills and wins, or

that holds and saves. The Germans call Infantry "cannon-fodder"; what they should really explain is that cannon had to be invented in order to cope with multitudinous, well-handled infantry. And cannon has never yet succeeded in coping with it.

The Infantry battalion is a mass of one thousand men divided into four companies, and the companies divided into platoons. A battalion is not a regiment, but only

a part of it. It would be easy to explain a regiment in pre-war terms, but now it is not so easy. In pre-war days a regiment had three, and occasionally more, battalions—one serving at home and sending drafts to one serving abroad, and a Territorial battalion tacked on to these two regular units. Nowadays regiments go on accumulating battalions until the mind grows dizzy, and these battalions go to positions and even lands miles

*[Continued overleaf.]*



FRIENDLY ARABS OF MESOPOTAMIA VISITING A BRITISH WAR-SHIP :  
THE SHEIK OF MOHAMMERAH'S BODYGUARD ON BOARD H.M.S.  
"ESPIÈGLE."

Photograph by C.N.



BRITISH MOTOR-AMBULANCES FOR VERDUN INSPECTED BY THE KING : THE CONVOY  
APPROACHING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King inspected on June 24 a convoy of motor-ambulances presented to the French Army for use at Verdun, out of a sum of £40,000 subscribed by members of Lloyd's.—[Photo, by *Newspaper Illustrations*.]



## A Great Indian Prince at the Western front.



### A FAMOUS VETERAN: SIR PERTAB SINGH; WITH GENERAL JOFFRE AND SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

The veteran Indian Prince, the Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, formerly Regent of Jodhpur and Ruler of Idar (left), is seen in conversation with General Joffre (right) and Sir Douglas Haig. Sir Pertab, who is a Lieut.-General in the Army, is one of the most famous of the Princes of India—*chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*. He came to Europe with the Indian Contingent,

returned home on urgent private affairs for a short time, and then came back to the front. Sir Pertab is seventy-one, and has seen service with the British on the Indian frontier, and in China. He was wounded in action on the frontier, but concealed the wound until a British officer accidentally discovered it, in time to prevent blood-poisoning.—[Official Photograph; supplied by C.N.]

away from other battalions of the same regiment; this is why it is that you read that a certain regiment is fighting in Flanders,



HOW THE LARGEST KIND OF TRENCH-BOMB IS BROUGHT UP TO THE FIRING LINE: A FRENCH SOLDIER IN A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH CARRYING AN AIR-TORPEDO.

*Photograph by Rol.*

whereas the next column of the paper makes out that it is also fighting in Mesopotamia.

The function of an Infantry battalion is to fight in mass. Usually its entrance into fighting means that this fighting is a battle. When, by the grace of Germany, the war is one of movement, the infantry comes up to fight when the cavalry has picked up the enemy, and has found that that enemy is strong and is showing a rigid determination to hold his ground. The Infantry battalions move up to positions in column formation, then the column formation breaks and a thin screen of skirmishers move out to get in touch with the enemy and to cover the movement of the main body. The main body also moves up in lines—the firing line; then, at an interval, the supports; then, further behind, the reserve. The movement is carried out in open order—that is, with wide spaces between each man, so that the effect of the enemy's fire shall be minimised. There are special advancing formations too, in order to counteract artillery fire and machine-gun fire. Drawing near the point of attack, the lines converge, the supports come up to thicken the first rank, and the charge is attempted.

The Germans at least taught us the value of hurling masses of men against lines without any preliminaries such as skirmishers. This gives to the attack

some of the values of surprise. The trenches are battered flat, and then in a mass the assaulting Infantry is swung at the breach in battering-ram fashion. In the same way trench warfare, while accumulating the tools of the infantryman's trade has robbed the old weapons of some of their effectiveness. Thus a regimental charge is now something like a workshop moving in a hurry. All the instruments needed for cutting or bridging barbed wire, for making parapets of sand-bags and filling the sand-bags, and for bridging trenches, have to be carried, as well as the rifle for defending the trenches, and the specialised weapons—the trench-knife, the trench-club, and the grenade—for clearing up communication works and staving off enemy bombing parties.

For infantry fighting after the old style has given place to excavation and construction work. After a brisk few minutes with knife and bomb—the rifle and bayonet are too cumbersome for ditches—the building is taken up; while the bombers (who must be called grenadiers) work along the trenches, driving the Germans further back, or finishing off any Germans who yet hold sections of the captured trenches. If they can, the rest of the infantry follow the grenadiers, and push on and on into enemy territory; but always, as they go, digging and building and fortifying captured works. If they cannot press forward, the captured trench is made as strong as possible, and defence of it is assumed. Here at last the rifle, and that highest common multiple of the rifle—the machine-gun—are brought into play, and the Infantry, after their old manner but with a new method, hold tight and beat the enemy back with the bullet. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



MOUNTING A NEW TYPE OF AIRCRAFT MITRAILLEUSE: ONE OF THE FRENCH ARMY'S FAST AND POWERFUL DOUBLE-ENGINED AEROPLANES.

*Photograph by C.N.*

## Presentation Aeroplanes Ready to Cross Overseas.



## AWAITING ORDERS TO START: NEWEST-TYPE BIPLANES; AND CROSS-CHANNEL PILOTS.

Fifteen presentation aeroplanes, gifts from various quarters, are seen in the upper illustration. They are shown as when recently assembled in readiness for flight overseas to the Front. All are completely equipped in every detail, down to the painting of the red, white, and blue concentric circles on the planes and tricolour bands on the vertical rudders, recognition-marks common to both

British and French machines. There is hardly an outlying dependency or Crown Colony within the radius of the Empire which has not presented to the Royal Flying Corps aeroplanes provided by public subscription. In the lower illustration are seen a number of cross-Channel pilots, both military and naval, awaiting orders to start.—[Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by Topical.]



## A french Infantry Attack Photographed from the Air.



## TAKEN FROM AN AEROPLANE: FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCING TO ATTACK AT FORT DOUAUMONT.

This photograph of Fort Douaumont, near Verdun, was taken from a French aeroplane during the recapture of the fort from the Germans on May 22. The direction of the fort is towards the right of the photograph. The dark, irregular curving lines, which somewhat resemble the markings on a photograph of the moon, are trenches. Following these lines in the upper half of the

photograph may be discerned, on close inspection, a number of dark dots in rows or little groups. These are French infantrymen advancing to assault the fort. The French, it may be recalled, were temporarily successful in recapturing the greater part of the fort, but on May 24 the Germans again dislodged them from it.—[Photo, by the Photographic Section of the French Army.]



## A famous Verdun Position Photographed from the Air.



## TAKEN FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE: DOUAUMONT FORT AFTER A THREE-DAYS' STRUGGLE.

This photograph, taken, like the one opposite, from a French aeroplane, shows the Fort of Douaumont as it appeared from the air after the three days of fighting from May 22 to 24, during which the French temporarily recovered it. In the middle of the photograph, just within the lower side of the fort (which shows white), may be described the curving line of new French

trenches established on May 23 within the rectangular enclosure. These trenches show dark, and in shape resemble a wriggling snake, or the course of a winding river on a map. On the right-hand side, at the top, are a number of German tracks or pathways leading through the north-east corner of the fort.—[Photo. by the Photographic Section of the French Army.]



## Sporting Events of Camp and Trench.



### TWO KINDS OF SPORTS: AN ATHLETIC COMPETITION; AND A "REHEARSAL" AT THE FRONT.

An event at a recent camp athletic meeting is shown in the upper illustration. The sports were held at a training camp of the Irish Guards, and the programme included, as in these times is the case at similar gatherings, a number of competitions of a class which might prove of utility in war, on the battlefield, such as that here seen. Sport, in another sense, is seen in the second

illustration. The incident playfully reproduces the sort of thing that may happen just now nightly during our trench-raids. One of the two British soldiers (left) is wearing a German officer's field cap, the man to the right has on the German pattern of trench-helmet (which is of interest in comparison with the British and French patterns)—both trophies.—[Photos, Photopress and C.N.]

## Sport as Training for the Battlefield.



## AT A RECENT ARMY ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING: THE "GAS-MASK" OBSTACLE RACE.

In the above illustration is seen an obstacle-race incident at a recent camp athletic-sports meeting. A soldier is shown, masked and carrying his rifle as in a charge in action in Flanders, taking a post-and-rail fence. It is, of course, impossible to say too much in regard to the immense benefit that such athletic sports are to the British soldier. He owes to them in no small degree

that physique which has so surprised and pleased our Allies across the Channel. The robust physique and alert athletic bearing of the men of the British Army have been among the things which, as innumerable letters during the war have recorded, have almost above everything else struck the French people with admiration and wonder.—[Photo, by Underwood and Underwood.]

## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

HOW many women are now engaged in occupations generally regarded as men's? There are exact figures available, but the total must run into millions. Every week sees their number increased, as the men get weeded out from the offices and shops and warehouses. The supply of women is generally looked on as inexhaustible. Everybody writes and talks as if women could be called from the vasty deep whenever Ministers or a managing-director wants them. But is this so? There are, of course, plenty of feeble and useless women left in a country which, before the war, was inclined to treat its womenfolk either as drudges or as playthings. But the physically strong women are being very rapidly absorbed. For the able and educated woman capable of organising and enforcing discipline, the demand is at least as great, if not greater than, the supply. It is possible, if the war lasts long enough, that a Civil Service (Women's) Bill may supplement the Military Service Acts.

Those in authority at some of the organisations specially connected with getting voluntary helpers for the war, hint at difficulties to come. They depend already in some cases largely on women already hard at work in business and professional pursuits, who can only give a limited

and no occupation should be conscripted, if they fail to volunteer. The number of women absolutely uninterested in the war is, of course, very small. There are few who have not done "their



A SNAPSHOT IN THE WEST END : WOMEN WINDOW-CLEANERS. The woman window-cleaner is a practical addition to our army of war-workers. Clad in sensible brown "over-alls," she has something of the look of the French workman, and she does her work expeditiously and well.—[Photo, by Sport and General.]



ROSALINDS OF RUSSELL SQUARE : WOMEN AMBULANCE DRIVERS AND ATTENDANTS.

The adaptability of women to work hitherto accepted as a masculine monopoly is one of the changes brought about by war. Our photograph shows an attendant and driver, employees of the London County Council, at the new Ambulance Station, Bloomsbury.—[Photo, by C.N.]

amount of time. The work itself, however, is without limit, and there are already the hints of an agitation that people of comfortable means

bit." The "bit," however, is often not particularly useful. The want is felt of some authority to decide what is and what is not worth doing. For example, some conscientious maid or matron may make herself thoroughly tired sending lavender water to the soldiers in hospital; but then Tommy is not really very much given to lavender water, and transport might be unnecessarily blocked by the packages. The woman, too, who laboriously "sewed shirts for soldiers" 36 inches round the neck and long enough for the funeral shroud of a Gargantua, must be regarded as a miracle of undisciplined energy. Yet she is no figment of the imagination. She does exist, though not, perhaps, in such great numbers as in the early days. The writer has vivid memories of the face of the wounded soldier who put on one of these garments on his first day of convalescence. "Seems a sort of hoss-cloth for the King of Siam's number one elephant" was his comment.

The truth is that women are wanted everywhere for work—real, hard, soulless, unromantic work, and not for the amateurish busybodiness that satisfies conscience without doing anybody much good. It is no question of incapacity. Women have shown, in jobs that are paid for, that they can manage most things as well as men.

*(Continued overleaf.)*

## War-Time Pastorals: Women on the Land.



## PICTURESQUE WAR-WORK: THE LADY SHEPHERD; AND CORNELIA LADY WIMBORNE'S RABBITRY.

Something of the pastoral peace of a painting by Jean François Millet is suggested in the beautiful picture which we give of a lady shepherd, picturesquely garbed in smock and soft hat, tending her flock as they make their way homeward in the light of the setting sun. An artist could not wish for a more charmingly "composed" subject than this page from the scrap-book of *Nature*. Our second

photograph shows a cheery scene at Cornelia, Lady Wimborne's "rabbity" at Canford, Dorset. With a view to encouraging rabbit breeding, Cornelia Lady Wimborne has had several greenhouses filled with hutches. Our photograph shows the lady gardener feeding the rabbits. A greenhouse stocked with hutches is seen in the background.—[Photos. by C.N.]

The office girl is, on the whole, better than the office boy, and a good deal more cleanly and decorative. We may laugh at her spending part of her week's money on face massage or manicure, but she runs about briskly and gives messages with intelligence. And the "conductorette" and ticket-collector, the chauffeuse and the lift-girl—are they not standing (or sitting) witnesses to the adaptability of the sex? But there is



HARD WORK, BUT WILLING WORKERS: WOMEN STACKING BRICKS FOR THE PRESS.

These women workers in South Wales make pretty figures in a prosaic setting. Stacking bricks is cheerfully undertaken by the girls and women who have taken the men's places.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

a want of women for work that is no less necessary but which is not paid and demands rather higher thinking capacity. One hears a good deal about this need among those who direct various war organisations, and a regret that so much energy is directed to things less essential—things too much on the lines of peace-time charity work.

No such criticism, however, can attach to the scheme—originated by the Duchess of Somerset, in aid of which a series of concerts, matinées, and other entertainments is given in London this week. It is called the "Women's Tribute," and its object is to crystallise, as it were, for all time women's desire to care for those who have been broken in the war, by raising a tribute in money from all women of the Empire with the idea of permanently placing on a sound footing those institutions which give help to soldiers and sailors, and particularly to those wholly or partially disabled on active service. The Women's Tribute is to stand to existing organisations concerned in much the same relation as King Edward's Hospital Fund does to the hospitals. Queen Alexandra, who takes a keen

interest in anything connected with the welfare of the sailors and soldiers, is patron. The Duchess of Somerset is president.

For the first time in two years the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden has opened its doors for public entertainments; and promenade concerts by celebrated military bands, theatrical entertainments organised and performed by particularly bright "stars," a special interlude, "An Extraordinary General Meeting," representing women's services in the war, by Louis N. Parker, are some of the features of Tribute Week in London.

Every woman who contributes, whether the sum be one shilling or a thousand pounds, will receive a pledge card. This is the pledge—

TO THE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS  
OF THE GREAT WAR.

Inspired by gratitude for your Heroic Defence of All we Hold Dear, Admiration of your Gallantry and Valour, and Sympathy for your Suffering and Sacrifice; I pledge myself to make the welfare of our disabled Sailors and Soldiers, now and always, my special care.

Date Signed.

Of course, there is no obligation to sign the pledge. It is merely meant to act as a reminder to the women in years to come, when the war is a memory, of their debt



WOMEN'S WORK IN BRICKFIELDS: CLOSING UP A LOADED TRUCK.  
Women workers in South Wales, where concrete bricks are being made on scientific lines.  
Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

to the men, and as a help to make their gratitude a warm and pleasant and ever-present thing, and the address at which it can be obtained is 8A, New Cavendish Street.

CLAUDETTE CLEVE.

## The Head of the Army and the Chief of Staff.



## THE KING'S INTEREST IN HIS ARMY: HIS MAJESTY WITH SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON AT ALDERSHOT.

This photograph, taken a few days ago in the grounds of the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, affords another example of the King's untiring interest in the doings of the Services. Only recently, it will be remembered, he returned from inspecting the Grand Fleet, and now we find him, at the first opportunity, hurrying off to renew his first-hand acquaintance with the progress of the Army.

With the Queen, his Majesty remained at Aldershot for several days, and during that time they received a visit from General Sir William Robertson. Since Lord Kitchener's death, Sir William Robertson, as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has occupied the first position of responsibility for the military side of the War Office administration.—[Official Photograph; supplied by *Newspaper Illus.*]

## Honour to the flags of H.M.S. "Kent."



## THE FLAGS OF THE "KENT" BEING BORNE TO THEIR RESTING-PLACE IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Our first photograph shows the arrival at Canterbury Cathedral, on July 1, of the flags flown by H.M.S. "Kent" in the victory off the Falkland Islands, December 8, 1914. Our second shows the procession in which they were borne from the station to the Cathedral. The flags were presented to the ship by the ladies of Kent. They were badly rent during the battle, but the fragments

were collected by Captain Allen and restored by the Ladies' Committee of the Association of the Men of Kent and Kentish Men. Beneath them is a plate bearing a record of the action, and the names of men who fell. Seamen formed a guard of honour. Captain Allen was on duty with his ship, but Mrs. Allen was present. [Photo. No. 1 by C.N.; No. 2 by Newspaper Illustrations.]

## Helping a German Kite-Balloon Observer to Land.



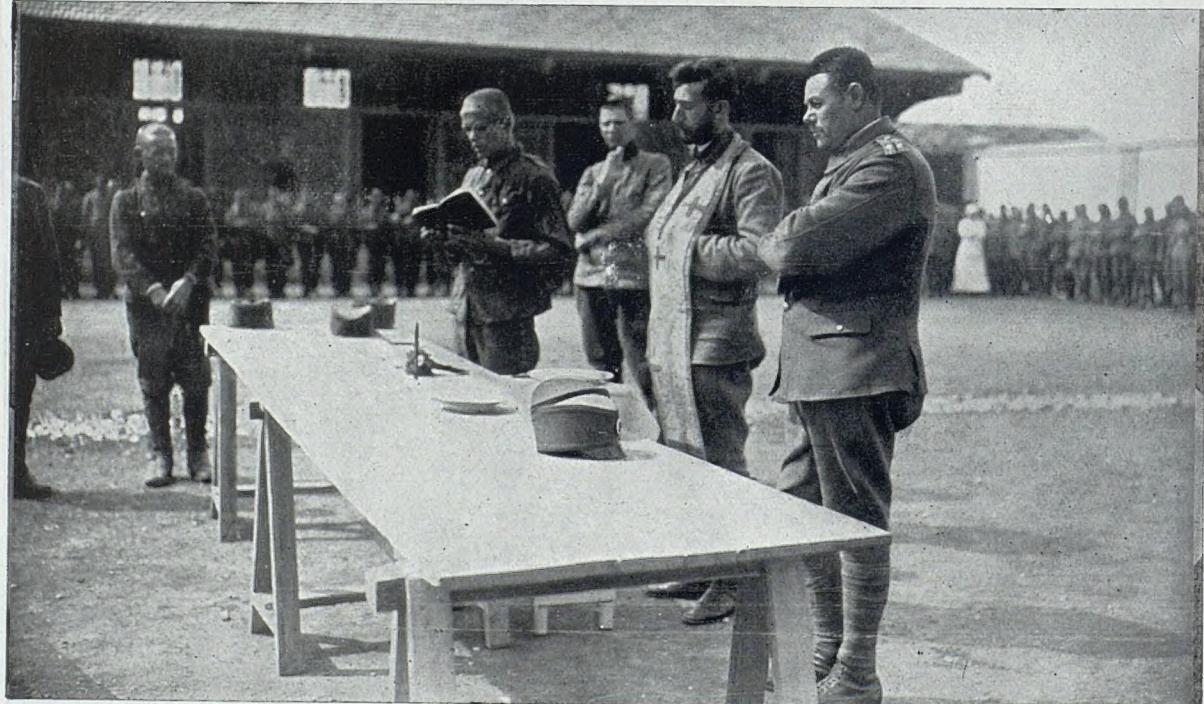
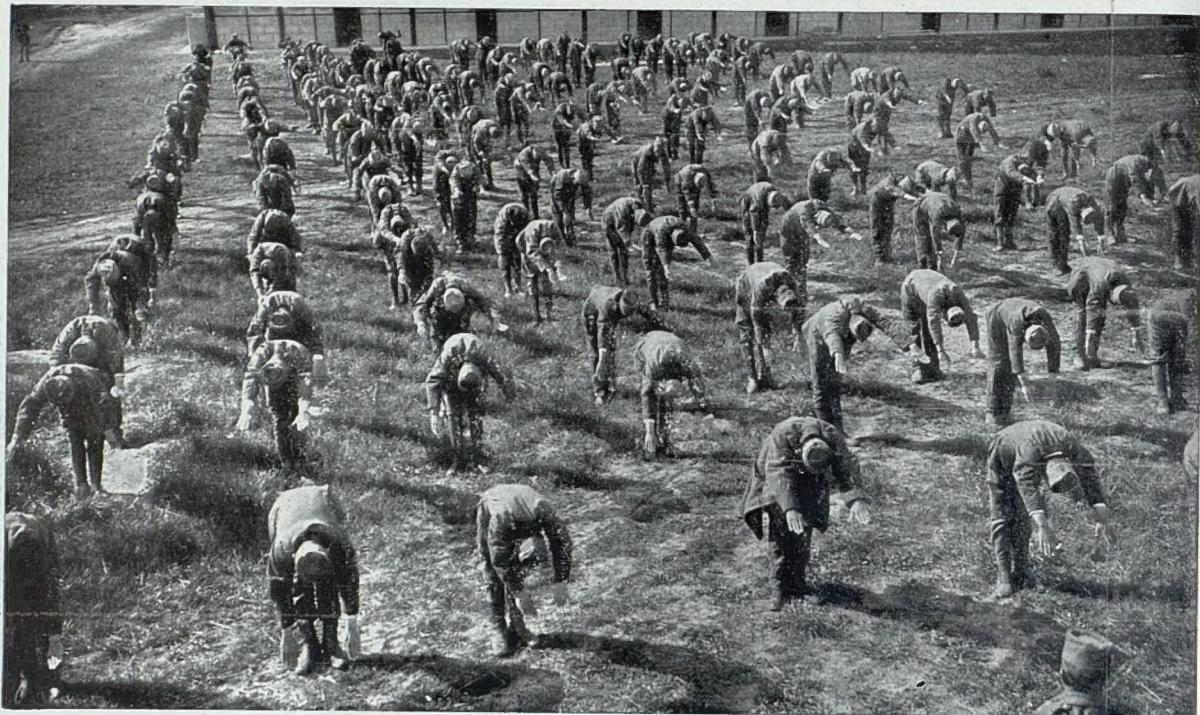
## DESCENT OF A "SAUSAGE": HAULING THE BALLOON DOWN AND "UNPACKING" THE OBSERVER.

In the upper photograph German air-service men are hurrying to the spot where a kite-balloon is descending, some holding ropes attached to a winch for hauling it down. Below, the observer is seen being divested of his thick and cumbersome attire. Kite-balloons shared in the great British offensive. Sir Douglas Haig said in his despatch of July 2: "Our kite-balloons were in the

air the whole day," and Mr. W. Beach Thomas writes: "Scores of our great kite-balloons hung like clothes on an invisible washing line, at a commanding level along all the battle front. I counted exactly 22 to my right, and could not detect a single German with the strongest glasses." A British despatch on June 25 records the destruction of 3 German kite-balloons. [Photos, by Baudouin.]



## Serbian Soldiers Ready to Win Back Their Country.



### AT EXERCISE, AND A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY: SERBIA'S REORGANISED SOLDIERS AT SALONIKA.

The upper photograph shows Serbian soldiers going through physical exercises; the lower one, a religious service held on Holy Thursday. At the table, it will be noticed, is a priest wearing a stole over his uniform as the only outward mark of his sacred office. By the end of May the Serbian Army had been transferred from Corfu to Salonika. "Now they are all here," writes Mr. G. Ward

Price, "hard-bitten, war-seasoned veterans, both young and old. What strikes one about them chiefly is their good-humour and simplicity—brawny, 15-stone men with the heart and spirits of a child. . . . The Serbian camps stretch for miles. . . . Here they are putting the last touches to their training, though they need little, for all are veterans."—[Photos. by Baudouin.]